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VOL. X, NO. 13

NEW YORK.

State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

Held in the Daily People Building, New York, After the Adjournment of the National Convention—The Ticket in Full—Enthusiastic Endorsement of the Acts of the National Convention.

On Friday, June 8, 1900, 4 p. m., the New York State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, was called to order by Hugo Vogt, Secretary of the State Committee, at 24 New Reade street (Daily People Building), Manhattan. Rudolph Katz was elected temporary chairman; Hugo Vogt was elected temporary secretary; W. D. Stewart, Thomas Crimmins and Patrick Walsh were elected a Committee on Credentials and a recess declared to enable the committee to prepare a report. After a recess of fifteen minutes, the Credential Committee reported favorably upon and recommended the seating of the following delegates:

Section Richmond Borough, Jacob Zimmer; Onondaga, Thomas Crimmins, Patrick Walsh; Auburn, C. W. House; Utica, Emil S. Nussle; Rochester, Charles A. Ludecke; Troy, L. A. Bonland; Yonkers, Morris Kowarsky; Abraham Steigitz; Schenectady, Everett L. Lake; Albany, J. R. Alexander; Newburgh, Edward Gidley; Buffalo, W. D. Stewart; Borel Reinstein; New York, Hugo Vogt, A. C. Kihn, Max Forker, Patrick Murphy, Rudolph Katz, Justus Ebert.

Recommendation concurred in and delegates seated. Rudolph Katz was then elected permanent chairman; A. C. Kihn was elected permanent secretary.

The Secretary of the State Committee then reported upon the state of the organization throughout the state. The report was received and ordered placed on file. The following nominations were then made:

For Governor, CHAS. H. CORREGAN, of Onondaga.

For Lieutenant Governor, LEANDER ARMSTRONG, of Erie.

For Secretary of State, JOSEPH H. SWEENEY, of Westchester.

For Treasurer, JACOB E. ALEXANDER, of Albany.

For Attorney General, JUSTUS EBERT, of Kings.

For Comptroller, ALVAN S. BROWN, of Kings.

For Engineer and Surveyor, JOHN E. WALLACE, of Schenectady.

For Presidential Electors, PETER FIEBIGER AND C. H. HOUSE, (at large).

Christian Balke, Charles Vollmer, John Byrne, Archie Jarrod, William A. Kelly, Timothy Walsh, John Kelly, Richard Gould, Ephraim Sill, John McElroy, James Hunter, Jr., Charles Keweenaw, Jr., James Crawford, F. C. Fullerton, Edwin Canahler, Matthew Steel, Albert Brower, Edmund Bailett, Christian Mahr, Peter Jepsen, Christian Rosbach, James A. Trainor, Frank Dankhoff, James White, Max Swanson, George A. Coughlin, John H. Morris, Elmer Harrison, Robert Will, Charles Bubb, John W. Sharpe, Robert Johnson and Charles Nelson.

The convention then adopted the following additions and changes to the by-laws of the State Committee:

The State Convention shall elect a State Committee of seven members, vacancies to be filled by a general vote on nominations to be made by the Section that is the seat of the State Committee, removals on referendum or demand of three Senatorial Districts in two counties.

The basis of representation to State Conventions to be one delegate for each Section and one additional delegate for every 500 votes or major fraction thereof falling within its jurisdiction.

It was then decided to make New York city the seat of the State Committee, and the following members were elected to compose it: Hugo Vogt, Max Forker, Patrick Murphy, Henry Kuhn, Alfred C. Kihn, William Wherry and Thomas A. Hickey.

The convention then endorsed the platform, constitution and National Convention, and adopted as part of the State Rules the resolutions of the National Convention.

It was decided to hold the next State Convention two years hence in Utica.

The State Committee was instructed to consider the advisability of placing a State Organizer in the field, and to formulate a financial plan to cover the expense of such an undertaking.

After empowering the State Committee to fill any vacancies that might occur among the nominees upon the state ticket, and to make nominations for any state office to be filled in 1901, the convention adjourned sine die.

A. C. KIH, Secretary.
RUDOLPH KATZ, Chairman.
New York City, June 8, 1900.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1900.

The Evangel of the Proletaire.

Dedicated to the DAILY PEOPLE. By Stanislaus Cullen, Seattle, Wash.

Evangel of the Proletaire.
Speed on thy message to the mind;
Give sight unblinded to the blind;
To heavy hearts of workers bear
These words, that ring from sea to sea:
"Class-conscious Solidarity."

Let Liberty and Justice wait—
Those shifting concepts of the head
For which our class has fought and bled—
To learn 'twas merely bourgeois, prate,
That proletarian Liberty
Must follow Solidarity.

Go forth and clear the erring brain;
Flash light the worker's path along;
Make order in the earnest throng.
Who crowd to worship in Truth's
fane:
Teach them that he who would be free
Must strive for Solidarity.

Be pitiless to Labor's foes;
Strike hard and swift the faking crew,
Who strive our guileless class to mew
Within the bourgeois battle rows;
Cry, as the lackeys cower and flee,
"Make way for Solidarity."

Go! strike the shackles from the brain;
Go! rend the veil the Capitalist holds;
Go! show the workers that its folds
But hide how futile and how vain—
Our tyrants' struggles all would be
If we had Solidarity.

Be thou the dreadful wrath of God
To crook and fakir far and wide.
As bridegroom hastens to his bride,
Haste thou with sword and chastening
rod
To punish those who earn their fee
By barring Solidarity.

Flesh deep your sword in bourgeois flesh;
The scabbard throw to fool and freak;
(Strong men, strong tools; give toys to
weak.)
Be lightning like to cut the mesh
Of lies and hates and slavery,
That hampers Solidarity.

Wing forth, O spirit of our Class,
From North to South; from East to
West:
Fill full our souls with deep unrest;
Give aspirations to the mass;
We'll conquer all; we'll bear the gree;
By conquering Solidarity.

From New York, where God Mammon
rules;
Where loudest roars the tempest's rage—
The Capitalist's home; the wage-slave's
cage:
To far Seattle, where his tools
Strive to uproot that growing tree
Whose fruit is Solidarity.

The eyes of hate upon you glower;
The voice of hate your words to drown;
The hand of hate to pluck your crown:
They tremble at our new found
power:
Wise in their time they know that we
Need only Solidarity.

But we, the proletariat's sons,
The children of the Class that slaves,
Who know no rest save in our graves:
Our toil, our sweat, our votes, our guns,
Our love, our lives we vow to thee
To bring us Solidarity.

The bright red banner wave on high;
In every land have workers bled
To stain its folds a deep pure red;
Re-echo thou their dying cry:
In thunder tones from sea to sea
"Make way for Solidarity."

Well may they tremble who would bar
The path of progress of our race;
Their doom is written on thy face:
Thy Voice rings death to hate and war,
To Masters, Class and Slavery;
Make way for Solidarity.

This poem was printed in the presence of the Delegates to the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, on the Sixth Day of June, 1900, when the DAILY PEOPLE press was operated for the first time.

SOCIALISTS FLOOR SENATOR

After Long Dodging, the Capitalist Fly Is Caught.

GRAND JUNCTION SOCIALISTS.
Grand Junction, May 30.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Socialist meetings ever held in this city occurred last Sunday in City Park. Every available seat was filled and many were compelled to stand. On the stage were many of the most prominent Socialists in this part of the state who expounded the principles of their Party. Senator Bucklin, who was present, was called for and a committee escorted him to the platform, and for two hours he held the attention of the audience with a ringing speech, after which he answered many questions propounded by the audience. Many converts were made, and there will be more of these meetings in the future.

Grand Junction Colo., June 16.—The above is a clipping from the Denver Evening Post of May 30, a capitalist class paper.

That is the Socialist Labor Party movement in Colorado that "Prophet Wayland" tells us is doomed to an early demise. That may be true, for life is very uncertain in this world, but the child has a very healthy appearance at present and we see no cause for alarm. We can also say to the "Prophet" that he need have no fear of a demise from Social Democracy at Grand Junction—just because there must usually be a birth before a death, and the birth is not yet.

The Post errs, however, by leaving the impression that Senator Bucklin made a Socialist speech. Such is not the case. The Senator is a well known Single Taxer. He just recently returned from a trip to New Zealand, and happened to be present at the meeting. After the Socialist programme had been finished, some one in the audience suggested that Senator Bucklin tell us how he found things in New Zealand. Out of courtesy the Socialists extended to him an invitation to speak. But he didn't speak but a short time before he got into that old rat of the Single Tax as the cure for all the existing evils of the present system. When the comedian thought he had advanced about far enough, they opened fire on his single tax fort. He came out of the fray in a sadly demoralized condition. He was so badly rattled when he left the platform that he actually walked three blocks before he discovered that he had left his wheel at the park. He was cornered on every point that he attempted to make. We had tried a number of times before to get the Senator into a joint discussion, but we might just as well have tried to whistle a grape vine from a white oak tree.

W. E. TEN EYKE.

Indiana.
RICHMOND.—A comrade from St. Louis who is now going over this state, as speaker and organizer of the S. L. P., with excellent results, held two meetings here, June 2 and 3—the first on the street and the second in a hall—both of which were well attended and productive of much good. The subject of the Socialist Labor Party, the importance of keeping the class struggle well to the fore, was all ably handled. Literature was distributed, and "What Means this Strike?" and "Taxation" had a good sale.

OREGON

Swings in Line With Colors Flying and Language Clear.

Local Platform that Knocks Glasgowism, Bourgeois Taxationism and Reformism Generally Into a Cocked Hat.

PORTLAND, ORE., June 14.—The Socialist Labor Party of this state, just organized and affiliated with the Party in the nation, met here in convention, set up a local ticket for the pending election and hung to the breeze the challenging colors of the Party in a platform that tells its own significant tale. The tale is significant, coming, as it does, at last from a state that has so long lagged behind owing to the hitherto dominant power of freakism.

The Ticket.
For Senators
CHARLES FERTIG,
W. N. ROBINSON,
J. J. SUGARMAN,
FRANK M. THOMPSON,
For Mayor
DAVID KAFKA.

The Socialist Labor Party of Multnomah County, in convention assembled, indorses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, Class interest and class politics are inseparable, divide as they may on trifling issues, the labor-fleecers are always united on the question of labor-fleeing. So-called "independent" or "citizens" movements are only the efforts of cunning political tricksters to blind and divide the working class;

RESOLVED, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions and parties of the capitalist class, and to support the only party that stands for working-class interests—the Socialist Labor Party.

WHEREAS, The franchises for street railways in Portland have been corruptly granted to private corporations, and the people robbed of their rights by the political tools of the capitalist class in the City Council;

RESOLVED, That we demand the unconditional recovery by the city of all municipal franchises, rights and property that have been alienated from the people, and that the wage-earners employed on such municipal railways, water works, lighting plants, etc., shall operate the same in the interest of the working class, according to the following principles: (1) The employees to elect their own superintendents and foremen; (2) no wage worker to receive less than \$5 per day; the day shall not exceed eight hours; (3) a portion of the profits to be divided among the workers; another portion to be set aside as a pension fund for aged or disabled workers; (4) no employee shall be discharged for political reasons; (5) reductions of fares and improved service.

WHEREAS, The capitalist class robs the worker of the wealth he creates and denies him the opportunity of employing himself and thus—illegally imprisons him for being unemployed;

RESOLVED, That in the name of the working class we protest against this outrage inflicted on us by the "respectable" criminals who rule us, and we demand the immediate repeal of all tramp and vagrancy ordinances, and the enactment of an ordinance guaranteeing the employment of all unemployed workers by the city at \$3 per day for eight hours.

WHEREAS, The mere right to vote for candidates who, when elected, may act as they please during their term of office, is a mere burlesque of democracy; RESOLVED, That, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the referendum, initiative and imperative mandate, every nominee elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall render an account of his acts at least once a month, at a public meeting of the members of the Party in Portland. He shall carry out such resolutions as they may adopt, and shall promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a majority vote of the Party in the county.

Charter Amendments Proposed.
We demand that the city charter be amended as follows:

Whenever three (3) per cent. of the duly qualified electors of the city shall petition for the submission of any measure to be voted on by the people, it shall be the duty of the officials to call an election for said purpose; when a majority of the people vote in favor of any measure at such an election, it shall become law and be subject to no veto.

We demand the establishment of a City Medical Department, so that competent medical attendance may be had at cost, or free when necessary.

The city to establish and maintain a city fuel store, fuel to be sold at cost.

The city to furnish in convenient localities as many commodious bath-houses as may be needed, the use of the same to be free to the public.

The city to acquire possession of land within its boundaries and erect thereon comfortable houses for the workers, to be rented at permanent rentals calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.

We demand the immediate erection of enough school buildings to comfortably accommodate all the children of school age in Portland; that enough additional teachers, janitors, etc., be employed to conduct same, and that the wages of all school employees be not less than \$75 per month for twelve months; that all children of school age be compelled to attend school, and that they be furnished, when necessary, with free text-books, free meals, free clothing and free car rides.

We demand the enactment of an ordinance making it a felony for an employer of labor to employ children of school age.

Fourth of July Picnic.

A meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., was held in the Daily People Building on Friday, June 8, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the picnic to be held at Sulzer's Westchester Park, West Farms, on Wednesday, July 4, afternoon and evening. This picnic is to be held for the benefit of the campaign fund. It was decided to print 3,000 tickets.

The price of the ticket will be 25 cents for gentlemen and lady.
Directions to the park are as follows: Purchase an eight cent ticket on the Second or Third Avenue L. road, ride to 129th Street, then take West Farms surface trolley car direct to the park.
THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

PRUNES.

San Jose Beating Its Way Through Twaddle and Opposition.

Local Peculiarities—Contest for the Party's Identity—Freedom of the Pacific—Firm Stand by the Socialist Labor Party.

SAN JOSE, Cal. June 4.—San Jose is a city famed, at least in its own estimation, for the excellence of its educational institutions, and its high standard of citizenship. It is blessed, or cursed, as the case may be, with about fifty heavenly apothecary shops, wherein poisonous soporifics are dispensed in allopathic doses, chiefly for cash or other material substance.

The surrounding country is possessed of an exceedingly fertile soil, particularly adapted to the raising of prunes, the "poor man's fruit," another evidence of the divine intent that the poor should always be with us, otherwise prunes would not have been provided.

Every one here raises prunes, talks prunes, thinks prunes, eats prunes, and acts prunes. That classic phrase, "you are full of prunes," so commonly used in the jungles of the "effete East," is no longer a "poetic fancy," or mere figure of speech with the denizens of this much favored locality, but a very prosaic matter of fact.

The many advantages possessed by San Jose and vicinity are, of course, vaguely exploited and noised about, for the purpose of inducing well-to-do people to come and spend their cash. In spite of the saving grace of ample educational facilities, high-class citizenship, and an "over production" of prunes and persons this municipality has been for many years, and is now dominated and controlled by, as well organized and unscrupulous band of political brigands as ever went unhung.

The "machine," through which the dominant business interests of San Jose maintain their hold upon the legislative and executive power of the city, and use it to enforce their robbing program, works to perfection and seldom slips a cog.

The S. L. P.'s Maiden Effort.

For the first time in its history the Socialist Labor Party entered into the city campaign with a full ticket for the election held on May 21, 1900. More than the requisite number of signatures were easily obtained, and the certificate of nomination was presented for filing at the office of the city clerk. It was refused upon the flimsy pretext that under the provisions of the present city charter no party nominations could be made, but all candidates for municipal office must be nominated and run as "Independents."

There being neither word or line in the city charter, or the election laws of the state even hinting at such ridiculous nonsense, application was at once made to the Superior Court of Santa Clara County for a writ of mandate compelling the city clerk to comply with the law by filing the certificate of nomination, and abiding by its provisions.
After considerable labor, the honorable (7) court gave birth to a decision that is a beauty in its way. It is of value to

SONG AND DANCE

That is Being Played in the St. Paul Council Chamber.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 17.—The St. Paul Grand Jury may now reveal something quite favorable to the Socialist Labor Party. It is now investigating wholesale election frauds. The blame is all laid to the Democrats; the Republicans are so pure! One can see no difference whatever, and I think the election law pictures them all responsible alike, so people here now await results.

For the past two weeks there has been a great song and dance played in our Council Chambers on what is termed the Manhattan Grab, or a 30-year light franchise without a cent. It was passed, vetted, then amended, and finally refined by the Manhattan people, because its limit was only 20 years. There was something very gross about it, for it was intended to tag it into the present gas company's franchise, which expires in 1905. One peculiar feature about it was they wanted 500 miles of our city streets for nothing, but did not like the idea of paying out in three years the cost of construction as limited and amended, and the complications involved were too numerous to mention, lawyers only being benefited.

Why does not the same Council pass our city lighting plant? It has been in their hands from City Engineer for months previous. Why don't they start work at once instead of waiting until the screws of another grab are fastened?

Our present contract expires next December, and our Daily News, that independent paper, as it calls itself, is not calling this up, if it is in the interest of the people, as it pretends; why not?

Working the Workers.

NO. ADAMS, May 31.—Recently G. Bauer of Marblehead, President of Laster P. U. paid us a visit, among other stories he told us the following:

He (G. B.) met McMorrow in Marblehead. McMorrow was peddling books. In course of conversation McMorrow told him, he had not worked at shoemaking for about three years, which surprised Bauer who asked him how was it he was still a member of the union. McM. said it was this way:

"I am pretty popular among the boys, and I work among them in the interest of Tobin & McKeffington. Of course they can't pay me, but they work to keep Sam Gompers in office, and Sam Gompers appropriates \$4000 from which I am paid."

This is what Bauer told us and I for one don't think he lied. This is another way the fakir deludes the worker in order to make his own job safe. I wonder how many more beavers are paid out of that \$4000?

How is it possible for any intelligent worker to be so blind as not to see through these parasites, when they have so many object lessons placed before them?

It was a pleasure to many to read the article on the life and trials of the labor fakir, portrayed in H. Skillington in the Western P. of Miners Convention, in the Tribune of May 27.
Comrades should visit the men at their meetings sometimes. James Wood of Cincinnati, Organizer of P. O. U., came to this city to sound up a few more dupes. The chairman invited questions. When a red button wearer asked one, James Wood looked very sick. The chairman appointed a sergeant-at-arms, to throw the terrible offender out.
Give them enough rope and they will hang themselves, is an old saying, but it is necessary that they hang quick, so let us hasten and catch on to the rope and help them out.
W. NOCKLES.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

ILLINOIS.

State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Full Ticket—Resolutions—The Thrill With the Healthy Spirit of the S. L. P.—Despite Voluminous Business to Transact, the Convention Does Its Work Swiftly.

PEORIA, ILL., June 10.—The Illinois State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party met in this city on last May 20, and continued in session until the 27th, nominating a full state ticket, including twenty-four Presidential electors, and adopting resolutions that place the Socialist movement of this state unequivocally in line with the movement in other states.

The ticket is as follows:

For Governor, L. P. HOFFMAN, of Jacksonville.

For Lieutenant Governor, WILLIAM W. COX, of Edwardsville.

For Secretary of State, FRANK GAYLER, of Collinsville.

For Attorney General, JEROME BOUL, of Belleville.

For State Treasurer, THOMAS B. ALLEN, of Peoria.

For State Auditor, VALENTINE MARTIN, of Jacksonville.

For University Trustees, SIDNEY W. VANCONCELLOS, WILLIAM SAWYER, JOHN HELLGREN.

The following are the resolutions: "The Socialist Labor Party of Illinois, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the platform, policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, American, and its resolution on the Trade and Labor Alliance. It calls upon the working class, irrespective of creed, race or color, to make use of the ballot to conquer the political power, and a preliminary to taking over all the land and machinery of production, to which as utilizers and creators thereof, they are justly entitled."

"RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois give the unquestioned approval to the National Executive Committee for its faithfulness and devotion in carrying out the will of the Party."

"RESOLVED, That we condemn all aggressive and uncompromising attitude of our national organ, THE PEOPLE, and that we urge the Sections to doubt their efforts to the overthrow of the DAILY PEOPLE."

The proceedings were marked throughout by a unanimity of thought and action that speaks well for the future of the Party in the State of Illinois. Every man present understood the principles of organization. The capitalist press admitted that the work of the convention was accomplished with a swiftness and dispatch that could give all other parties cards and spades, and beat them hands down.

After transacting two days of voluminous business, the convention adjourned with three cheers for International Socialism and the S. L. P. HENRY BALE, Recording Secretary.

In the active work for Socialism we are continually meeting the ideologues who wishes us to trim our sails so as to win the "friendship" of the "establishment." Don't lose much time talking to such a man; hand him a copy of Kautsky's "The Class Struggle," and tell him to read the chapter on "Socialism and the Property-Holding Classes." This chapter gives a clear exposition of the reasons why the property-holders will not become Socialists. Here is a sample paragraph: "The rich have nothing to gain through the abolition of private property in the means of production. The efficient results that would flow therefrom would be infinitely felt by them as well, but such results are unobtainable too far off to vary much in the remotest. On the other hand, the disadvantages that they would suffer are self-evident, and would be felt at the spot; the power and distinction they enjoy to-day would be gone at once and not a few might be deprived of their present ease and comfort in life."

The Class Struggle is for sale by the Labor News Company, Price 5 cents. See advt. on another page.

Important.

A general meeting of Party Members called for the purpose of furthering matters pertaining to the Daily People will be held on Monday, June 25th, 8 p. m., at Happy Days Hall, 25 St. Marks Place (8th Street) New York. The speakers on this occasion will be Daniel DeLeon, Thomas Hickey, Julian Pierce, A. S. Brown, and others. Members are urgently requested to attend. Party Cards must be shown at the door.
For the City Executive Committee, L. ARLESON, Organizer.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,008
In 1890.....	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,457
In 1894.....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231

For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

Well, you folks kin keep on shoutin' will ya gold or silver cry,
But I tell you people hams is scarce as fowls is roostin' high;
An' hilt ain't doin' so 't' money dat is, pesterin' my min'.

But de question I want answered is, how to get at any kin!

PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

To William E. Dodge, Chairman,
and others:

Gentlemen—Yours of the 7th instant has been received at this office, informing us of the formation of a "Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief," of the great facilities offered by your Committee by Express, Railroad, Telegraph, Banking and other means, and requesting space in these columns to aid you in your labors. We also acknowledge receipt of a circular from you, in which the famine in India is attributed to "lack of rain," and in which you hold yourselves "responsible to God and man."

It was our late lamented townsman, Horace Greeley, who placed his index upon that most insidious form of hypocrisy that consists in indignant at wrongs done at a distance, and shutting the eye at wrongs done under one's very nose; that most insidious form of hypocrisy that consists in shedding tears over sorrows suffered far away, but closing the heart at sorrows suffered near by, feeling, or claiming to feel, "responsible to God and man" for the crosses borne by distant humanity, but lightly throwing off all responsibility for the crosses borne by near at hand humanity, even throwing such responsibility upon "natural laws," and approving of such crosses with various learned phrases. Your conduct brings you under the category that Horace Greeley justly pilloried.

Looking over the list of the one hundred names that compose your committee, we find the names of numerous railroad directors, who have delayed the introduction of automatic couplers, and thereby continued the conditions under which the number of switchmen, trainmen and brakemen either killed or maimed for life every four years is equal to the total number of these employees in any one year. We find men whose names in our city have become synonymous with the filthiest, disease and death-producing tenement houses, some of which even our complacent Board of Health has felt compelled to tear down. We find the names of men high up in the annals of the Produce Exchange, and who have reached affluence and distinction by means of cornering food. We find the names of two men, who, only eight years ago, prevailed upon the Republican Federal Executive to place the Federal troops at their disposal so as to enable them to resist the efforts of their mining employees to raise themselves above starvation wages. We find, likewise, the names of two men, who, at about the same time, prevailed upon the Democratic Executive of the State of Tennessee to place the militia of the State at their disposal so that they were in condition to reduce the free miners of that State to the starvation line. We find the names of men, who, as directors of the traction

companies and large stores, have an established reputation for lowering ever deeper the standard of living among the workmen, working women and working children in America. In short, we find not one name borne by one whose very existence is not famine-producing, right here in America.

That insidious hypocrisy of looking at a distance for "sufferings to relieve" betrays, with you, its very worst feature. Not only does it seek to call attention from sufferings at hand, not only does it seek to surround the producers of nearly all sufferings with a deceptive halo of philanthropy, but it does worse: it seeks to conceal the cause of the sufferings that it pretends to wish to alleviate.

Sirs: "Lack of rain" is not the cause of the famine now smiting sixty millions of our fellow beings in India. Lack of rain is no more the cause of that calamity than lack of breath is the cause of death. We are not living in an age where droughts need have the calamitous effects of former times. Production and its individual transportation have rendered possible continuous well-being. Droughts might lower the degree of affluence, they no longer need produce long lasting famine. 'Tis not the drought that has smitten India. Lords and Ladies, together with rafts of upstart merchants, are to-day living in Asiatic luxury both here and in England, upon wealth drawn from that very India. Them the drought does not affect. Why not? Because, thanks to the capitalist system of production and distribution, they have been able to plunder the people of India of all that these produced less a minimum to barely keep body and soul together. No wonder that, under such circumstances, the people of India are thrown upon their beam ends the moment rain stops. The capitalist social system, that you uphold, reduces the bulk of mankind to a pass where, despite all the progress of the race, the bulk of mankind remains substantially in the helpless condition of the savage when such untoward natural phenomena as droughts occur.

Insidiously hypocritical is, accordingly, your diagnosis, of the cause of the India famine. Your purpose is none other than, while striking the attitude of benevolence, do what you can towards keeping our own people here in the dark as to the road that they are traveling under the political guidance of such as you.

We decline to give you any aid in your nefarious scheme. The organ of the Socialist Labor Party has no space for any voice other than that that will enlighten the toilers, and drill them to their emancipation. In the doing of this work charity begins at home, and every nerve is strained towards ushering in that day, when the Socialist Labor Party, victorious over all your various political parties of famine breeding and sorrow producing Capitalism, will march over their prostrate forms, and rear the Socialist Republic where he who works shall live, and he who like you, can but won't shall not be allowed to produce famine for others, but will suffer the penalty decreed for such by the Apostle.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The publicity given by the *Journal* to the Ice Trust, and the purposes of the *Journal* in its investigation are well known.

Once upon a time there was a manufacturer of a cleaning compound, who produced an article of no merit for the use of the people. It was as devoid of dirt-eradicating qualities as are the intentions of the capitalist politicians to legislate in favor of the working class.

At last the people, becoming disgusted with the compound which was being foisted upon them continually, began to look around for one which would do the work as promised. Their attention was called to one which, from the formula of its composition, was seen to consist of materials well-known to perform the eradication of dirt of all kinds. Strange to say, this compound was not of a reform nature, but was entirely, in its nature and action, revolutionary.

It was seen at once by the manufacturer above referred to, who well knew the character of his own goods, that if the people once commenced the use of the new brand, they would never return to the old. This manufacturer, to avoid failure, had to resort to some means to try and convince the people that his goods were what he pretended. With that object in view, he commenced and threw into his vat all manner of dirt: such as a Mayor, a Dock Commissioner, a few Judges, etc., which, being dissolved and well stirred, produced a new cleaning compound, which, when used by the people, produced a great lather, and colored the water with inky darkness. But, strange to say, the compound was still of that non-dirt-eradicating quality as before the introduction of the dirt into the vat.

So that the people, at last becoming enlightened by the failures of the old, and by the proofs of superiority furnished

by the new, were forced to adopt and use the new brand.

Thereafter dirt and corruption was not known to withstand the action of the new compound.

To prevent the people from obtaining the knowledge that would cause them to use the new brand, the *Journal* and the other slop buckets are now actively engaged.

Rallying in Pittsburg.

"To Arms on July 4th at Pittsburg!" is the cry that is resounding from the great coal mining districts of Pennsylvania.

This cry is the response to a call from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to the miners to join the S. T. & L. A. At the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A., the call was discussed by the mining delegates.

They determined to meet at the State Convention of the S. T. & L. A., held at Pittsburg on July 4, and there and then launch a national organization of miners under the banner of the S. T. & L. A.

The time is ripe for such a move. Since the "Tragic Pages" was published, less than a year ago, the fakirs, feeling desperate at the exposure of their crimes on the working class, have thrown off the mask and brazenly asked the operators to become the cashier of their so-called Union, through the introduction of the check-off system, thus creating this extraordinary condition that miners are discharged if they refuse to join the United Mine Workers' Union. Needless to say such a thing is no more a Union than a hog is a thing of beauty.

It must be smashed.

The Alliance hammer is the weapon.

Knowing this, every miner who can afford to take the Fourth of July holiday should come to 435 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, on that morning.

Coal miners from other states desiring information about this national organization can secure it by applying to W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa.

H.

Zola's "Fruitfulness."

The translation into English of Zola's latest work ("Fecundité" in French, "Fruitfulness" in English) is causing considerable comment in the literary world. As a work of literary art it is admirable, as are all of Zola's works, but for the class-conscious proletarian, looking for something to demonstrate that the author has fathomed the Social Question, the book is a disappointment. Zola, like so many other novelists, does not hesitate to draw aside the veil and exhibit the corruption and vice of the bourgeoisie, and in "Fruitfulness" the capitalist characters are types of concrete criminality. Seduction and desertion, a murder or two, and sundry lesser criminal accomplishments, make up the virtuous stock in trade of the capitalist and his wife, who figure largely in the story.

Taking as the basis for the work the fact of small families in France, the author introduces two types. The first type consists of a husband and wife who maintain that "one child is enough," and who act accordingly. The other type consists of a husband and wife who believe in the good old injunction to multiply and replenish the earth. A wealthy capitalist and his wife make up the first group, while one of the capitalist's employees and his wife, Mathieu and Marianne by name, make up the multipliers. All of them live long, and the history is given in detail. The married couple that proceed on the "one child enough" plan come to an untimely end, while Mathieu and Marianne are as happy as the day is long, and at ninety years of age they hold a family reunion at which one hundred and fifty-eight children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren gather around the festive board.

Of course the author comes up against the beetling fact that Mathieu could not very well support twenty or twenty-five children on the pittance earned in the Paris factory, and none but Zola could get over the difficulty so ingeniously. This is how he does it. Mathieu is very economical and manages to save out of his meagre wages enough money to purchase an acre or so of land about the time the third child is born. When the fourth one comes Mathieu has saved enough to get another acre of land, and by a methodical plan, which is never interrupted by strikes, lock-outs shut-downs, or any of the other contradictions of capitalism, Mathieu keeps adding his acre of land every time he becomes a father anew. Fortunately, Marianne rarely blesses Mathieu with twins, and never with triplets. If such a blessing had been thrust upon him, Zola would have been compelled to precipitate a strike to raise his hero's wages, or else have him win a big fat prize in a lottery in order that Mathieu might keep pace with the triplets. And if triplets had occurred twice in succession the harmony of the story and the smoothness with which it works would have been materially shattered.

Another remarkable thing is that just as soon as the children get old enough to work, all of them get positions of some sort or other, and keep them till the family reunion.

Some of the characters criticize quite well the capitalist system of production, and the capitalist who owns the factory in which Mathieu works praises Mathieu and Marianne for their "fruitfulness," and wishes that all workmen and workwomen would be as sensible. Pressed for his reason he explains that with lots of children being born, there is sure to be lots of working people to exploit.

The publisher's price for "Fruitfulness" is \$2. It can be had through the Labor News Company for \$1.00.

FACTS WORTH NOTICING.

Striking Instances of Pure and Simple Racality.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11.—Our comrades in the Trades Assembly here began real active work about one year ago. The first matter of importance that came up, where the S. L. P. men had their first chance to go against the fakirs and pure and simple, was last April, when the

"Boss Union"

question came up. There was represented in the assembly a union of "milk peddlers," who had a charter from the A. F. of L., and a corporation known as the Onondaga County Milk Association had about thirty men working for them driving their milk wagons for wages.

The "milk peddlers" wanted these milk wagon drivers, the O. C. M. A., to join their organization. They refused on the ground that the "milk peddlers" were organized only to keep up the price of milk, and calling them business men or a "Boss Union."

These milk wagon drivers were willing to be organized, but as they were wage earners, and as their interest in organization and the peddlers were so opposed to each other, they could not be organized in one body, and wanted a separate union. When this matter was brought to the attention of the Assembly the discussion became so warm that the Assembly peddlers and all the other so-called "Boss Unions," or "Business Men's Unions."

During the investigation of the milk peddlers it was found that there were 122 bosses and 16 hired men. It was also proven conclusively that to allow the investigation to go further it would be necessary to throw out this and several other organizations of the same nature.

Therefore, the fakirs, by double-dealing, petty larceny and wire pulling, succeeded by two votes in taking the whole matter. During this fight one thing was noticeable by the aggressive Socialists that the president, W. G. List, and the secretary, Henry Waack, both of the cigarmakers' union, and at the time members of the A. F. of L., that wonderful desire to "be from within."

But being watched closely by our men, we succeeded in driving them out in the open, and then there was only one course open for them, and that was to join the fakirs and fight us openly. Matters at about this time became so warm for them that we were about to take summary action in their case before the Party when the late unpleasantness appeared on the scene, and Waack kangarooed, and List fell by the wayside and dropped into the hands of the Socialists.

During Mr. List's presidency he sought the position of and was made organizer of the A. F. of L.

There was an organization affiliated with the Assembly known as the Building and General Laborers' Union, and were an Independent Local. They tried hard to get McGuire's "white wing" street cleaners to join their union, they numbering about 130; and Comrade Markley, who is a member of the B. & G. L. union, forced the Mayor into the corner and about had him whipped when List came to his (the Mayor's) rescue and got a charter for 30 of the white wings from the A. F. of L. In order for List to get an endorsement from the Assembly he rammed it through by gag law without ever giving a rising vote, and we asked for it in strong language.

It was while this discussion was going on that one of our comrades pointed out that these "white wings" were nothing but a lot of "rotting cattle" to march up on election day to do the bidding of their capitalist masters, and when List said it was about time for these organizations to organize on class lines and use the ballot for a Party of the wage-slave class this great borer from within, as president, promptly ruled us out of order.

The Thomas Episode.

About this time the semi-annual election of officers was about to take place, and our "boring from within" president, knowing that his chances were N. G., groomed up a man by the name of Thomas. This man came from somewhere which no one seemed to know. He tried to get the Chamber of Commerce and street railway company to go into the street fair business, and was turned down. Then he came to the Trades Assembly, and by a motion from one of the head fakirs by the name of Connolly, who since then has been elected secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Painters, this man Thomas was given five minutes to explain the street fair proposition to the Assembly.

After the expiration of the five minutes, a motion was made by Connolly to have the president appoint a committee of five, the president to be chairman, with full power to launch the street fair, which was carried.

One of our Party men raised the objection that, in being a commercial enterprise, we might have to do what we did not care to do. Another member of our party claimed if they were bound to have it it should be used to prosecute the different firms who were then on the unfair list. Did they do it? Well, and see.

The committee met and organized, and they fixed their own salaries at \$25 per week, and Thomas at \$100 per week. The first thing they did after organizing was to go and get subscriptions from the different business houses. What luck they had no one seemed to know, but at the next meeting of the Trades Assembly one of the committee men arose and wanted the boycott taken from Dey Bros. & Co., a large department store. When it was sifted down, we found they had called upon this firm and were given to understand that if they wanted to get a contribution, they would first have to get the boycott off. They tried it and were turned down. So you can see that instead of using this fair to prosecute the boycott, they desired to make it a means of raising their own salaries, and well paid by the Assembly for it.

The election in the Assembly by this time took place, and at the next meeting Mr. List resigned, after turning over all the papers belonging to the Assembly to Thomas. The Assembly at that time refused to accept it, as the affairs of the committee were so complicated nobody seemed to know anything about them.

At the conclusion of the fair it was found that they had been employing a scab hand and were about \$900 in the

hole, after having given one of the most disgraceful performances from a moral standpoint that had ever taken place in Syracuse. There was a local

Union of Meat Cutters

in the Assembly, affiliated with their international, of about 150 members, known as local No. 1, and they asked the international secretary-treasurer, Homer D. Call, for a statement of their financial standing with their international, which they were entitled to according to the international constitution. Instead of receiving their report they received their suspension by him without a hearing or a trial.

Mr. Call at once organized a rival union which he called No. 50, composed of four expelled members of No. 1, himself and two scabs.

The fakirs being somewhat pressed because of the Assembly being independent of the A. F. of L., which prevented the fakirs from throwing out bona fide labor organizations, sought in resolutions demanding that the Assembly be chartered by the A. F. of L. A referendum vote was called for and 24 voted against and 23 for, and our Kangaroo secretary, Mr. Waack, declared the resolutions carried in spite of the protest of several organizations. This gave the fakirs a glorious opportunity at union working men, immediately after the arrival of the charter the fakir element decided to throw local No. 1 out and put in No. 50.

Local No. 1 was successful in getting a committee from the Assembly to investigate the trouble. When the report of the committee was read they exonerated No. 1 and allowed them to remain affiliated with the Assembly until they were allowed an opportunity to be heard at their convention.

In the meantime Homer D. Call, international secretary-treasurer, fixed it up with the other international officers to not allow No. 1 to know where the convention was to be held.

Being successful in this, No. 1 could not find their convention after diligent search and using all honorable means.

At the convention, with no opposition, No. 1 charter was revoked by Call and No. 50 was recognized.

No. 1 then decided to take the matter before the A. F. of L. convention, which was held in Detroit a few days after Call's convention.

Call, recognizing the determination of No. 1 to make him trouble at the A. F. of L. convention, decided to go into a deal to amalgamate the two organizations in Syracuse.

They called in a mediator, a non-interested man, W. E. Klapschky, international secretary-treasurer of the Barbers' Association. A detailed agreement was signed by all parties concerned.

The time of the amalgamation arrived and all parties interested were on hand to consummate the amalgamation.

The first question asked for was a roll call of the two organizations, when Call objected and Klapschky sustained him.

As the meeting proceeded, No. 50 violated all its obligations as laid down in the agreement of amalgamation, and finally bolted the meeting, which resulted in no amalgamation.

The case was then brought before the Assembly again and a new committee sustained the action of No. 1; the committee's report was accepted and adopted which prevented the fakirs from unsupervised No. 1, and all that was left for Call to do was to appeal to the A. F. of L., which he so far has refused to do.

By this time the fakirs and Socialists were divided on every question, and as the election approached they saw the necessity of getting together all their forces to oppose the Socialists, who had been of late gaining ground very fast.

But the Socialists succeeded in re-electing their comrade as president and getting about as many officers on committees as the fakirs.

The fakirs said in their campaign that if the Socialists succeeded in electing the president, they would break up the Trades Assembly. From the recent state of affairs, that seems to be their intention, which is very pleasing to the Socialists, as then the Socialists will get the honest vote of the S. T. & L. A.

Without delay, cleaning up the fakirs of Syracuse out of the labor movement.

E. HARRIS.

Auction Sale.

(Written for THE PEOPLE by Byron Efford Beachmont, Mass.)

Who will buy my bargains?—Great election war; Remnants of Columbia, Some the worse for wear.

There's a brood of peachers, Full of Hell and shout; Take them for an old song, And clean the rubbish out.

Here's a Gompers Union, A Fakirized shrew; Take it out for ever, It's rotten through and through.

Here's a herd of cattle, German hog and Jew; Broken trend of jumping-jacks, Called the Kangaroo.

Here's a bunch of Photos, And railroad passes free; Tied round with pussy-willows, Known as Debserie.

Here's the pride of Gotham, Printed all in dutch; Ballet, beer and taxes, Make a bid—how much?

Here's the whole of Kansas, In a dead pig's eye; With no appeal to reason, This you ought to buy.

Here's an Armory building, Badges in galore; James, the Social Democrat, Swinging on the door.

Here's a blowing bugle, Made of brass and gall; Stamp on it "official," And to workers' call.

Here's a dirty necktie, A pretty Gorden knot; 'Tis worth a double salary, To wear this poker-dot.

Here's a framed "decision," Somewhat out of date, Shipped from Ohio, Just a trifle late.

Here's a 'Frisco lunch-cart, With wheels and 'Thou; A celebrated job-lodger, Strayed away from home.

Here's an honest conscience, Might a queen adorn; From the town of Boston, Now a little worn.

Here's all law and wisdom, Of Chicago, too, Encompassed in a fat-head, Of egotistic hue.

Here's a sticky paper, Bristling over with lies, Printed in molasses, Catching Cleveland flies.

Saw you e'er such bargains? Money will not lack, Bryan is turning "Socialist," He will buy the pack.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—I had just been thinking that I had caught the hang of Socialism at last, when yesterday the thread seemed to slip out of my head again, and now I find myself all out at sea once more.

UNCLE SAM.—What happened to you yesterday?

B. J.—I heard a Socialist deliver an address.

U. S.—And that did it?

B. J.—Yes, I had come to believe that this capitalist system was a curse.

U. S.—So it is.

B. J.—And that, being a curse, Socialism proposes to wipe it out.

U. S.—Correct again.

B. J.—But that Socialist speaker yesterday—

U. S.—Did he propose to keep up this capitalist system?

B. J.—No; that's just the rub. He wanted to wipe it out, notwithstanding that from his talk it appeared that he thought capitalism had done and was doing a great work.

U. S.—So it has, and is.

B. J. (clean out of patience).—And you would wipe out a thing that's doing good?

U. S.—Keep your hair on, Fatty. Do you know what capitalism means?

B. J. (testily).—What does it mean?

U. S.—Capitalism is a social system under which a larger and ever larger number of people are rendered miserable and fewer and fewer people are gorged with wealth.

B. J.—That's a curse of a system; wipe it out, I say.

U. S.—Keep cool. Under capitalism the man who has a good machine to work with makes it impossible for him who as not got such a good one to compete with him; he can produce so much more cheaply; consequently, the machine that yesterday could knock out to-day by a stronger one—

B. J.—That's a robbery! Such a system should be done away with!

U. S.—Its owner is in turn driven into poverty. And so right along. The more perfect machine or capital keeps knocking out the less perfect one, and pauperizing more and more people.

B. J.—I know all that. Away with the curse!

U. S.—Just keep cool, and let us go step by step. If the man with some machinery of production can't stand up against the man with better machinery, what chance has the man who has no machinery whatever, no capital?

B. J.—Why, none whatever. That's why I say this Capitalist system is an unmitigated curse that we can't wipe out any too soon.

U. S.—The men without any capital, machinery, are bound to sell themselves in wage-slavery; that is to say, for the sake of a living, which they can't get unless the capitalist allows them access to the machine. They will allow the capitalist to keep as much of their product as the capitalist needs to live in luxurious idleness, while they themselves are forced to drudge in poverty.

B. J.—Yes, yes, I know all that!

U. S.—And the more perfect the machinery of production becomes, it follows that more small capitalists will be pauperized. They will thus be thrown into the ranks of the propertyless, the proletariat, the working class.

B. J. (impatiently).—Yes!

U. S.—And the more workingmen there are, the lower will be their wages; the less powerful they will be to resist capitalist domination; the more miserable they will be—

B. J.—Now what is the use of this long rimegory? I know all that.

U. S.—Capitalism, consequently, increases the quantity of wealth, and it also increases the quantity of wealth that could be produced, and yet it increases the number of people who starve and deepens their misery. It makes human happiness possible, and yet increases human misery.

B. J. (losing all patience).—Will you kindly explain to me why you go through this long harrowing tale? I'm well aware of all that, and that's why I'm puzzled to hear you deny that capitalism is an unmitigated curse.

U. S.—I am just going to take up THAT. None of the several social systems that preceded capitalism did what capitalism does. Their institutions were such that poverty, and its inevitable result, slavery, were made bearable because these were not aggravated. Capitalism, on the contrary, MAKES POVERTY, AND ITS INEVITABLE RESULT, SLAVERY, UNBEARABLE, because it aggravates them. Do you now see the merit of capitalism?

B. J. (with a far-off look).—Well, hem I can't say I do, quite.

U. S.—Human nature is inclined to put up with sufferings. It needs a tremendous impulse to move the human race to rebel against wrong. Capitalism gives that impulse. So long as poverty, or slavery, is bearable, there is no hope for its abolition. People will put up with it rather than make the effort to free themselves. But capitalism does not allow the people to accommodate themselves to their hard lot; it takes them up with a kick by some further concentration or improvement of the machinery of machinery of production that makes their lot harder, their existence more precarious.

B. J.—That's true, by Jericho!

U. S.—No sooner have these begun to re-accommod

The Party Press.

him to make the Board of Aldermen do certain things, or make the Board of Aldermen do certain things, or, for that matter, the Emperor of China do certain things, and, failing to so inform the Board of Aldermen, the Emperor of China, as to move as directed by the order

along, was under the Editorial management, and the Business management, and the Business management for that matter, of a set of Kangaroos, the former including the unspeakable Feigenbaum. He and another man who was also working on the paper, had been at the Bowers meeting on July 10, had

tional Congress and of the two comrades who accepted the nomination, M. Ruthven and L. Sauls, the latter has been elected. An assessment of 15c. had to be levied to cover the expenses, and \$110.30 have thus far been received. The Congress is to take place during the latter half of September and the delegates must start shortly after September

6. The National Secretary to be elected by the Convention in the same manner as the N. E. C.; vacancies and removal to be treated by the same method but his office to be more outspokenly separated from the N. E. C. It is true he has no vote now and cannot make

incompetent or violate the Platform or Constitution of the Party, the N. E. C. shall have power to demand from the publishers of such Party organ his immediate removal; failure to comply with such demand to make it imperative upon the N. E. C. to repudiate the paper.

EBER FORBES,
 MAX FORBES,
 DOW HOSMAN,
 JOHN KEVENEY,
 JULIAN PIERCE,
 JOSEPH H. SAUTER,
 WILLIAM H. WHERRY,
 HENRY KUHN, National Secretary

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1945



FIRST BLOOD!

The DAILY PEOPLE has won its first suit. As we go to press the announcement comes that, after a six days' trial, the Court has just decided in the DAILY PEOPLE'S favor the suit brought against the Volkszeitung Corporation for \$1,100, which the Corporation sought to rob the Party of. This amount was deposited in bank by the Daily People Committee, and the Hungry-Joe-Tax-Paying Corporation put an embargo on it. Interesting details of this first DAILY PEOPLE victory next week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will send their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THE President of the Engravers' Union Answered.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In answering the President of the Engravers' Union I state that his case is very bad. He says that his story sounds like a dime novel; also that the engravers' organization is a mere "union" and that he is not a member of it. I am sorry to hear that the engravers' organization is a mere "union" and that he is not a member of it. I am sorry to hear that the engravers' organization is a mere "union" and that he is not a member of it.

call on the officers of the S. T. & L. A. at New York City. If you do not do the above and give it through thought, you will only regret it in the future. It will be the duty of the Socialists to throw down the gauntlet to you. You will find that you are fighting with men who will not be swayed by the tactics of the "union" men. The only way to win is by the use of the capitalist class means of production and distribution, i. e., their factories, mills, etc., through rent, interest, and profit. This they can achieve only through the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

JACOB NEY, JR.
Canton, O., June 16.

John Swinton.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I see in the capitalist papers a great many essays on the labor question signed by John Swinton. While his portrayals of present conditions are excellent and apt to promote thought, he fails to indicate any plan for the emancipation of the wage-slaves or the reconstruction of society.

Please state in THE PEOPLE just what you think of Swinton. I believe the working-class should know more about him.

TANER.
Kansas City, Kans., June 20.

(It will be necessary to distinguish between elegance and excellence of diction, on the one hand, and soundness of substance on the other. John Swinton's "portrayals of present conditions" are excellent from the point of diction or language; they are not excellent from the point of soundness of economics or sociology. The reading of them may train the reader in the English language; they leave him, however, untrained on the great issues of the day, especially on the way out. Such criticisms, as a rule, do harm only. Incited to opposition to things as they are, but left unguided as to the correct method to remove the evil rebelled against, nine out of every ten readers of such criticism are turned into ready-made dupes for the first political or economic charlatan who comes around. John Swinton illustrates this theory with his own conduct. He is ever duped, by fakes and fake movements.—Ed. Weekly People.)

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

E. R. DETROIT, MICH.—Coffin's history of the United States is the most valuable for a Socialist.

Have no means of ascertaining the number of firms referred to. Communicate direct with Dues & Co.

Based upon the census of 1890, the population of the nation was divided into three classes, as follows:
1. Capitalist class, 1,091,325 families, or eight and three-fifths per cent.
2. Middle class, 4,994,091 families, or thirty-nine per cent.
3. Working class, 6,504,796 families, or fifty-two per cent.

And, likewise, based upon that same census, the national wealth was distributed among these three classes as follows:
1. The Capitalist Class owned \$42,203,000,000, or 71 per cent of the total wealth.
2. The Middle class owned \$14,550,000,000, or 24 per cent.
3. The Working Class, or Proletariat, owned \$2,740,000,000, or 4 per cent of the total.

S. T. D., DENVER, COLO.—1. As soon as we shall have secured photos of both Maloney and Remmel, the same will be reproduced in these columns.
2. The coat is clear: the ship of the Socialist Labor Party is riding the waves of the sea. It is not the ship of the Union, but the ship of the Socialist Labor Party.

J. J. WORCESTER, MASS.—You are wrong to sneer at the Barr-Hardy outfit of your city. They are not a "Socialist Party," but a "Socialist Party" on the lines that they propose, rather than to show that they have "intended to do so." Their "Socialist" platform is a "Socialist" platform in its principles, but reasonable in its process. The "revolutionary" principles of such a party must necessarily interfere with the "reasonableness" of its process. It must be "revolutionary" enough to alarm the capitalist, and "reasonable" enough not to take itself too seriously, and get bought off.

B. C. T., NEW YORK.—Is He Hanford nominated by the Kangaroos? On what ticket? It must be a purely theoretic nomination. Nineteenth of the Kangaroos are Socialists, and have no vote; the remaining tenth, nineteenth have to vote with Tammany to protect their "bills" and allow them to place their Babylonian potato stands on the sidewalk.

NOTICE!

The comrades must see to it that all who wish to receive the DAILY PEOPLE through newdealers give their order at once.

Sections, branches or members of the Socialist Labor Party who desire to be sent the DAILY PEOPLE, must send in their order at once. Such orders must be accompanied by the cash.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Meeting of Section Hudson County will be held on Saturday, June 23, 1900, at headquarters, 348 Newark Avenue, at 10 o'clock. One delegate to the State Convention.

FRANK CAMPBELL, Organizer.

ROUTE OF DAILY PEOPLE PARADE OF JUNE 30.

Starts at 7:30 p. m. from headquarters of 13th Assembly District, 441 W. 34th St., to 8th Ave., to 25th St., to 10th Ave., to 14th St., to 8th Ave., to Hudson St., to Spring St., to Bowers, to Park Row, to Duane St., and to Daily People Building.

Arrangements have been made for a number of open-air meetings around and outside of the Daily People Building, while inside of the building will be a thronging activity getting out the first issue of the DAILY PEOPLE. This parade is of supreme importance, and though its success is already assured, comrades should strive to have every member and sympathizer in line. Large red Daily People Buttons will be on hand for the parade.

A Bicycle Brigade is to be organized, and will participate in the parade. All comrades and sympathizers riding a wheel and wishing to participate should be on hand on May 29 at 25th St., at Happy Days Hall, No. 12 St. Marks Place, at 10 p. m., after the adjournment of the Daily People meeting of Party members.

Appropriate decorations will be provided for participants who will enroll on that evening.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Heavy Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curry, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Duane street, New York.

NEW YORK LABOUR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements will be made in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at the Daily People Building on Thursday evening, May 31. Present: Keveney, Hosman, Wherry, Forbes, Sauter, and Pierce.

Consideration of the Report of the National Executive Committee was resumed, and the Report was accepted.

ADJOURNED.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, June 11. Present: Forbes, Hosman, Wherry, Keveney, Pierce, and Sauter. Absent and excused: Forker.

Receipts for three weeks ending June 7, 1900: expenditures, \$140.25. National Secretary, Heavy Kuhn, was instructed to engage B. F. Keinar to transcribe the stenographic minutes of the convention.

Joseph F. Malloney, the candidate for President, was present to confer with the N. E. C. relative to an agitation tour during the summer. It was decided to issue a special call to the Sections for a campaign fund.

Section Schenectady reported the expulsion of H. E. Washburn for treachery to the S. L. P. Washburn aided in organizing a Harrimanian new Section as follows: Muncie, Indiana; Edwardsville, Illinois; Berlin, Vermont; Gardner, Massachusetts; Portland, Oregon. Adjourned.

JULIAN PIERCE.

Recording Secretary.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, June 18. Present: Forbes, Santer, Wherry, Hosman, Keveney and Pierce. Absent and excused: Forker.

Receipts for the week, \$32; expenditures, \$41.20.

The call for the General Agitation Fund for the presidential campaign was approved as read by the National Secretary, and ordered printed.

The Constitution, as amended by the convention, was presented; the National Secretary was instructed to have it printed and submitted to a general vote.

The Vermont State Committee sent in a request for an organizer; the National Secretary reported that he had sent Hickey there for a ten days' trip. Action endorsed.

Section Mesa County, Colorado, reported the expulsion of William Grady for treacherous conduct—affiliating with a capitalist party.

Related resolutions intended for the National Convention were received from the National Committee, and distributed to the Sections of Spain. The resolutions were ordered printed in THE PEOPLE, and inserted in the proceedings of the convention as addenda.

Pursuant to a recommendation from the Daily People Conference, it was decided to elect a committee to take up the work of organizing Daily People Clubs in the manner contemplated when the Daily People Committee was organized.

The following were elected to the Committee: Keinar, Dalton, Klein, Siff and Hammer.

The National Secretary was instructed to confer with the Lithographer's Alliance relative to the production of a lithograph of Maloney and Remmel for use during the campaign.

Charter were granted to new sections at Essex, Pa., and San Francisco, Cal., the latter being a reorganized Section.

Sections are urged to collect forthwith the assessment levied to defray the expenses of the Party's delegate to the International Congress, which convenes in London in September. Return all unpaid assessment stamps to the State Committees, or to the National Executive where no State Committees exist.

JULIAN PIERCE.

Recording Secretary.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and its Friends and Sympathizers:

COMRADES.—The National Convention of the S. L. P. has met; the National ticket of the revolutionary proletariat is in the field, and the campaign is on.

In order to conduct this campaign with vigor and carry an understanding of our principles into the dense masses of the wage-slaves of this country, to arouse them to a clear perception of their interests as a class, and to align as many as possible with the revolutionary movement of their class, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party, and by it alone we call upon you to aid the National Executive Committee by contributing, as liberally as is possible, to the GENERAL AGITATION FUND, for which subscriptions are herewith opened.

The trying struggle of the past year with reactionary elements who sought to derail the Party, has engaged much of our attention and nearly all of our means; that is now past history; the Party is done with it, and will go on its way, but to conduct an energetic campaign, to send our candidate for president, comrade Joseph F. Malloney, on a tour through the country, and have him fan into intelligent action at the polls the latent feeling of discontent among the wage-workers of the country, we need funds and we have none now.

The National Executive Committee will issue subscription lists to be sent to the State Committees, these to send them to their Sections, and in order to avoid duplicate lists from being circulated by the State Committees, thus complicating the work of collecting funds, the State Committees are to retain one-half of the proceeds, on such lists, the other half to go to the N. E. C.

Friendly organizations desiring to lend a helping hand, can obtain lists from the undersigned.

The grave importance of the situation, we ask that you do all that is in your power, in shop, mine, factory, wherever you meet those in whose interests we are, all of us, engaged in battle.

For National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN.

National Secretary.

2-6 Reade Street, Box 1576, New York City.

CANADA.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting May 17th at Socialist Hall, London, Ont. Ed. Nicholson in chair.

Send all contributions to Samuel Spies, treasurer, 9 Rutgers street, New York.

This appeal was endorsed by the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, and by the NATIONAL CONVENTION of the S. L. P.

Practically.

Workingmen's Publishing Association.

THE PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged, \$11,034.05

Received from DAILY PEOPLE conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 200.00

Received from DAILY PEOPLE Committee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashier, 141.70

Received from Section Detroit, Mich. & L. A. 251 & 207, S. T. & L. A., proceeds of Joint May Day festival, 66.31

Received from Section Evansville, Ind., proceeds of May Day festival, 5.00

Received from 9th Congressional District, New York City, proceeds of theater performance, 100.00

Received from Fair Committee, S. L. P. of Rhode Island & L. A. 20th, Providence, R. I. per A. Guldbrandson, 700.00

Collected by the Abendblatt, N. Y. City, as follows: S. Levin, Brooklyn, \$2; L. R. N. Y., 50c; Geo. Weitzen, N. Y., \$1; O. Linet, Brooklyn, \$1; B. B. Javary, Manchester, N. H., \$1; H. Bharetzky, Brooklyn, \$1; A. Beney, Brooklyn, \$1; Miss Ida Greenberg, Brooklyn, \$1; Julius Friedman, Brooklyn, \$1; S. Nixon, Elizabeth, N. J., 25c.

Received from Joseph H. Sauter, Treasurer, DAILY PEOPLE, Concert on March 25th, 1900, 150.00

Received for minor fund: Mrs. P. Friesman, Jr., Detroit, Mich., \$10; Miss Hermann Meyer, Detroit, Mich., \$2; C. Elmer Keinar, Phoenixville, Pa., \$5; Robert W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md., \$2.50; for DAILY PEOPLE Linotype Souvenir \$3.50; John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn., \$4; Richard Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 15c.

Total, \$12,436.96

MINNESOTA.

STATE COMMITTEE.

At the regular meeting in St. Paul, June 4, the following were present: Potter S. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Leonard Hanson, Secretary Davidson, Absent: Pedersen and Spettie, the latter at the national convention. Communications were received from New York, Duluth, Sturgeon Lake, Henning, Winona, Brooklyn, Milwaukee, Tacoma, Red Wing, and disposed of. Nominations for State Secretary and for members of State Committee received were ordered laid before the Sections for vote, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the persons having the highest vote to be present at the next meeting.

Sections St. Paul and Minneapolis were requested to each elect one auditor to examine the Committee's books. Subscription lists in Swedish were ordered prepared to raise funds to defray cost of bringing August Palm to the Northwest. Agitation in various towns was provided for, and a request was made for the Secretary for visit from W. S. Dalton. Receipts, \$5.30; expenditures, \$4.66.

HAMMOND.

Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting Saturday, June 9, 1900, in Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street. Present: Chairman, Rudolph Katz; Vice-Chairman, J. H. Welsberger. Twenty-one new members were admitted. Louis B. Schwartz, 25th A. D. Manhattan, was nominated for Secretary of the Section. The interests of the Young Socialist Propagandists, Philip A. Nolan, 10th A. D. Brooklyn, and M. Margrethen, 28th A. D. Manhattan, were expelled for collusion with the Kangaroos.

The Entertainment Committee reported the completion of all arrangements for the annual excursion to the Westchester Park, New York at Sulzer's Westchester Park, on July 4, 1900. Prize bowling and shooting for the men and prize games for the women and children will be among the attractions, and an open-air entertainment has been arranged for. Tickets can be secured at the usual places and Party headquarters elsewhere. Delegates were urged to push the sale of tickets for the Scandinavian Socialist excursion, on June 24, 1900, consist of the proceeds of which go to the Daily People Fund. The Entertainment Committee reported the engagement of Grand Central Palace for a month's entertainment on Sunday, July 1, 1900.

C. KUHN, Secretary.

Regular meeting of the General Committee of section New York, S. L. P. will be held on Saturday, June 23, 10 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Delegates should not fail to attend as matters of importance will come up.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

RHODE ISLAND.

The annual excursion for the benefit of the Rhode Island state campaign fund will occur on Saturday, June 24, 1900, on the steamship "Warwick" will leave the Fall River dock, at foot of Power street, east side, at 9 a. m., sharp. The trip will be a day and night, returning about 10 p. m. The tickets for this trip are only 50 cents, and as the capacity of the steamer is limited, the number of tickets to be sold are to be purchased their tickets early.

There should be no need to call the attention of the comrades to the necessity of making this excursion a success. The funds of the State Committee are now very low, and important elections, local and national, are approaching. Without funds the State Committee cannot undertake to wage the vigorous campaign that these elections demand. In addition, Rhode Island has a reputation to uphold. The comrades throughout the country expect a great deal from our little state and we must not disappoint them. A good campaign fund will do much to strengthen the fighting arm of the Party, and it is the duty of every comrade to help to fulfill the expectations of our comrades elsewhere.

Rhode Island State Committee.

C. KUHN, Secretary.

An Appeal.

To all members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party.

COMRADES:

We, the Workingmen's Publishing Association, a body entrusted by the Socialist Labor Party with the publication of its official organ, THE DAILY PEOPLE, are now obliged to appeal to you for aid for this very effective weapon in the hands of the Socialist Labor Party.

Started as a four-page weekly, our paper grew and developed into a six-page daily, which often appears in eight, ten and twelve pages, and is printed on its own press.

Typesetting machines have now become indispensable, and we have concluded a contract with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company for two machines, which will cost \$6,000. On July 15th these machines are to be put in and we must raise \$1,000 for that day.

The Abendblatt has stood all tests, both of local and of general nature, and has always remained a strictly loyal S. L. P. paper.

When the "Lawful Revolution" was made on the night of July 10th the editors kangarooed and were immediately fired, thereby leaving the paper safe in the Party's hands. They started a Jewish Volkszeitung in New York, and in Jewish quarters they are now obliged to appeal to you for aid for this very effective weapon in the hands of the Socialist Labor Party.

The comrades who expect a great deal from our little state and we must not disappoint them. A good campaign fund will do much to strengthen the fighting arm of the Party, and it is the duty of every comrade to help to fulfill the expectations of our comrades elsewhere.

Rhode Island State Committee.

C. KUHN, Secretary.

Information as to DAILY PEOPLE

(Answering Numerous Inquiries Sent to this Office.)

1.—SIZE.

Daily, six pages.

Sunday edition, sixteen pages.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, six pages.

2.—PRICE.

Daily, one cent.

Sunday, two cents.

To dealers: Daily, six-tenths of one cent. Sundays, one and one-third cents.

The issue of Sunday, July 1, will be sold at the rate of \$1 per 100, if 1,000 or more are ordered.

3.—DISTRIBUTION.

THE DAILY PEOPLE can be delivered on the day of issue anywhere within a radius of 500 miles from New York. In the principal cities of this territory the paper will be distributed through the American News Company and the local agencies affiliated with it. In New York and vicinity the American News Company distributes to the newspapers direct; outside of the metropolitan district the American News Company distributes to the local central agencies, leaving to them the supply of dealers.

Where the newspapers cannot be supplied through the agencies of the American News Company, they can order the DAILY PEOPLE from this office, and get it as early as any other New York daily by calling for their bundle at the railway station.

4.—RETURNS.

All copies not sold can be returned at full rate. This applies to the daily and Sunday editions.

NOTICE TO ORGANIZERS AND COMRADES.

Comrades willing to assist in distributing circulars announcing the advent of THE DAILY PEOPLE will be supplied with some upon calling at the DAILY PEOPLE OFFICE.

GRAND PICNIC and Summer Night's Festival

or Section New York, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900

Price Bowling for Gentlemen. Also various Games for Prizes for Ladies and Children.

TO COMMENCE AT 2 P. M.

TICKETS, FOR GENTLEMAN AND LADY, 25 CENTS.

FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION

GIVEN BY THE

United Scandinavian Workingmen's Section and Section New York, S. L. P.,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LABOR PRESS—THE DAILY PEOPLE AND AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 24, MIDSUMMER DAY, 1900

TO LOCUST GROVE, NORTHPORT HARBOR, LONG ISLAND SOUND

THE GREATEST EXCURSION STEAMER AFOAT,

capacity 4,500, has been chartered for the occasion. It will leave its pier, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn (under bridge), at 8 a. m., & ft. of E. 31st St. at 9:30 a. m.

Music by Prof. Krink's Orchestra, S. T. & L. A. Leaves the Grove at 5:30 p. m.

Tickets, 50 Cents. Children Free.

Prunes.

(Continued from page 1.)

Previously acknowledged, \$12,436.96

Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 175.00

Received from Section Essex County, N. J., per J. E. Carls, proceeds of Decoration Day festival, 50.00

Received for Minor fund: C. Burton Hayward, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y., \$3; John Schwarz, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; P. A. G., Washington, D. C., 50c; Julius Koeber, Shanghai, China, \$1; Bohemian, Kansas City, Mo., \$1; Marx Club, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2; employees of Hartman & Cohn's cigar factory, New York City, \$3.50; Adam Marx, New London, Ct., \$1.

Total, \$12,674.96

HENRY KUHN.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged, \$1,290.33

Michigan State Committee: collected on list 202, \$1; on list 412, \$1.50.

Indiana State Committee, contributed as follows: By members of Section Indianapolis, \$25.00; by Section, \$5.00.

Connecticut State Committee, contributed as follows: Section Rockville, \$18.00; members of Section New Haven: O. Ruckman, \$4; M. Stodel, \$6; M. Feldman, \$2; Chas. Mokey, \$5; Chas. Pirman, \$2.50; J. Serrin, \$1